



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Earl of Kildare, with the English and Irish nobles of Leinster, marched with an army into Munster, and took possession of a castle at *Carrick-Kital*, in despite of the Irish of Munster. O'Donnell, lord of Tircconnell, upon obtaining intelligence of this, mustered a small army to assist the Lord Chief Justice, and marched through Meath and Munster until he arrived at *Carrick-Kital*, where he joined him. They then set out in conjunction, and marched into *Ealla*,\* where they took the castle of *Kánturk*, and plundered the country around it. They then marched on into Desmond, and took the castle of *Paſlyr* (Pallace,) and another situated on the bank of the river *Maſnſe*,† and then returned safe into the county of Limerick. They then collected a fresh army, and being joined by the Geraldines of Munster, under the command of James, the son of the Earl of Desmond, and by all others of English extraction in Munster, as also by M'Carthy Reagh, (Donall, the son of Dermott,) and by Cormac oge, the son of Cormac, the son of Teige, and by all the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, they proceeded to Limerick.

Torlogh, the son of Teige O'Brien, lord of Thomond, assembled his forces, and was joined by Macnamara, *Síol-Aedha*, and Clanrickard, who mustered a numerous army to oppose the Lord Chief Justice and his joint forces.

The Lord Chief Justice marched through *Bealach na Fadbaige*, and through *Bealach na nGabhna*, until he arrived at *Droiched Croim*, (i. e. the bridge of *Porteross*) which was constructed by O'Brien across the Shannon, and he destroyed the bridge, and pitched his camp for a night in that country. O'Brien pitched his own camp so near them, that they could hear each others voices and conversation during the night. Next morning, the Lord Chief Justice drew up his forces in battle array, placing the Irish and English of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and *Dublin* in the rear, where O'Donnell also placed his small body of troops. O'Brien's army made a vigorous charge upon the English, and killed the Baron of Kent, and *Barnival Kircustown*, and many others of their nobility too numerous to be here named. The English fled, and passed through *Móin na m-brathar* (*the bog of the friars*,) which was the shortest way thence to Limerick. O'Brien returns in triumph, carrying home immense spoils. There was not in either army on that day, a hero of English or Irish extraction, who showed more valour and military skill than O'Donnell, in conducting the rear of the English army, on their retreat, in safety from their enemies.‡

1525. The Chief Justice, the Earl of Kildare, (Garrett oge,) called a council of the men of Ireland, in Dublin, at which all the earls, barons, knights, and other nobles of English and Irish extraction attended. Thither repaired O'Neill (*Con Bacach*) and O'Donnell (*Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe*), to settle their disputes and confirm their league of peace in presence of the Lord Chief Justice. Here they stated and argued on all the treaties and covenants that were ever between them, before their English and Irish friends, but neither the Justice nor the Council could settle their disputes, and they returned home determined enemies, and renewed the war.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tirone this year, and devastated the country in all directions by fire and sword, without receiving opposition from O'Neill.

1535. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, (Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas,) the most illustrious of the English and Irish in Ireland, for his fame and renown had spread not only throughout all Ireland, but also throughout foreign countries, died in imprisonment

in London. After his death, his son Thomas began to revenge his wrongs upon the English, and upon all those who had conspired to have him expelled Ireland. He disdainfully sent away the King of England's sword—slew the Archbishop of Dublin, (who was his father's enemy,) and many others along with him—took Dublin from Newgate outwards,\* and received hostages from the rest of the town from awe of him; he plundered and laid waste all *Fingall*, from *Sliabh Roe* to Drogheda, and made all Meath tremble at his name. When the King of England obtained intelligence of this, he sent relief to the English, viz. Thomas Skeffington, as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, attended by Leonard Grey and a large fleet, who immediately began to destroy all the possessions of the Earl of Kildare. They took *Maſ Nuadat*,† his residence, and banished him from his country. Thomas's own five brothers, James, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, rose up against him to assist the English, for each of them expected the earldom if Thomas could be conquered. When the English found it impossible to make a prisoner of Thomas, after depriving him of his towns and manors, and after driving him under the protection of the Irish chieftains of the south of Ireland, viz. of the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who were their most determined and powerful enemies, they advised with each other, and came to the conclusion that the best way to secure him would be, to offer him peace and then take him by treachery. They accordingly sent Lord Leonard for him, who promised him pardon and peace from the king, so that he induced Thomas to go with him to England. On their arrival Thomas was taken, and confined in the King's Tower. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland, and succeeded William Skeffington, then lately deceased, in the office of Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and took the sons of the Earl of Kildare, viz. James, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, under his protection, and he remained some time their friend; but at last he took them prisoners, and sent them to the King of England, who confined them in the Tower along with Thomas, the heir to the earldom.

J. O'D.

(To be continued.)

\* i. e. The suburbs from Corn-market.

† *Maſ Nuadat*, now Anglicized *Maynooth*, where Garrett, Earl of Kildare, founded a college in the beginning of the 16th century.

I have given the original Irish name of Maynooth here, for the satisfaction of Irish scholars, because I have heard many disputes about the origin and signification of the name. O'Reilly call it *Maſ an ſuadſe*, and the Translator of the little book called, "*Think well on it*," makes it *Maſ na n-ōſ duſ*, i. e. *the plain of the black virgins or nuns*; but all this is etymological delirium. Duaid M'Firbis calls it *Maſ Nuadat*, i. e. *the plain of Nuadat*; *Nuadat* was a man's name, formerly very common in Ireland; and we state it as a historic fact, that this *Nuadat*, from whom *Magh-Nuadat*, (pronounced *Maw-Noo-ath*) received its name, was the maternal grandfather of Fionn Mac Cumhail, so celebrated by Macpherson under the name of Fingal, whose patrimony was *Magh-Nuadat*, (*Maynooth*,) and *Almhuin*, (*Allen*,) in the now Co. Kildare.

#### THE "USES OF ADVERSITY."

The most advantageous situation in which human creatures can be placed, is that in which they are surrounded by *superable* difficulties. Where there are no difficulties there is no stimulus to exertion; where difficulties are insuperable, there is no hope of success. But a due ratio between the impediments opposed to national progress and the means of removing them—between natural obstacles and the human faculties—constitutes the maximum of human advantages. It is neither just nor accurate to suppose that the best prodigality of Nature is shown in gifts which are palpable to sight. There is a richer and a dearer beauty, perceptible only to the mind, in her very parsimony; for, if she sometimes allows to nations a prosperity attained by greater labour, she makes that prosperity more noble and more secure.—*Chenivix on National Character*.

\* *Ealla*, a territory in the County of Cork, through which a river of the same name flows, now *Allow*, or *Allo*.

† *Maſnſe*, now the river *Mang*, in the County Kerry; not the *Maine-water*, in the County of Antrim, as laid down on Haliday's Map of Ancient Ireland, published in 1811.

‡ Throughout these Annals much praise is lavished upon O'Donnell, the reason is manifest; because the compilers of these Annals were natives of Tircconnell, and living in the monastery of Donegall, which was founded, in 1474 by Red Hugh O'Donnell.